the right of any man to bear the name of Republican who will vote for the percetual, irreteable guaranty to Human Slavery known as the Crittenden amend-

to Human Slavery known as the Crittenden amendament.

From The Jackson-ellef Ill., Journal Feb. 7.

This present agitation, with all its war paint, warspechifying, accession, going-bention and dram-beating is a scheme to some fill who are not Republicans from principle, away from their platform and down on their knees to begging the province of Secessia not to persist in revolt. This is the true object of all this fursifier profile in a set of mock-tragedy. It is their last hope. If the Republican North stands firm till Mr. Lincoln is at the helm of the Government, the necessity of componities will be felt no more. Agit vion will consent the Government will proceed to exercise its constitutional functions: the slave power will slink away to its "continued will be felt no more. Agit vion will consent to the same power will slink away to its "componities will resume their regular course.

From The Memmentale Falley (P. an.) Spirit, Feb. 7.

We only not that, if the Government is too weak to correct obedience to its laws, and if the right of Secession is acknowledged, ours is the most glarry a sham on the globe, the meanest farce ever respected for 50 years, the most worthless toy that ever cost a drop of actionic blood, and the only wonder is that it has not

on the globe, the meanest farce ever respected for so years, the most worthless toy that ever cost a drop of patriotic blood, and the only wonder is that it has not been obliterated years ago. But, it tears may be shed in besven, Washington and his compatriots will weep while they bend over the battlements of the celestial city and witness the wrock of their blood-bought

city and witness the wrock of their blood-bought legacy.

From The Reckland Co. (Wis.) Observer, Feb. 3.

It is now conceded that no more compromises can ever be made which propose the increase or extension of Slavery, by any change or amendment of the Constitution of these States.

From The Peoris (III.) Transcript, Feb. 3.

We thank God that timining is timulity everywhere and in everything. The same spirit that would shrink before the bluster of Southern traitors will also strink before the Prosidential election, it is right now. We have done nothing since the election to place us in the wrong, and none but cravens would recede and abandon the position which we then so successfully maintained. View this whole question in whatever light we may—social, e-conomical, political—in its bearings on the present, or on the future—the same invariable answer comes up from the heart of the American people, backled, an by the public interest, approved by the public judgment, sanctioned by the public conscience: There should be no more Slove terretory.

From The Egersman (O.) Benserval, Feb. 3.

The policy of conversion has always mined the country, and the result may be seen in the present laments ble condition of alliars. To pursue that policy now, would, in our opinion, be but offering a bounty on traitors.

would, in our opinion, be but offering a bounty on traitors.

From The Springfield (III.) Journal, 6th.

Comprismiss NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF.—We want to concession. We want the Southern States which are chamoring about concession and compromise, to concede that ourse is a Government proper, and not a compact between States. We want them to concede that a State cannot dissolve its connection with this Union at will. We want them to concede that this Government has a right to enforce its have and protect its property, even if it becomes necessary to hang or shoot every traitor in the United States, to do it. We want them to concede that it is the duty of this Government to relake from Southern traitors its stolen forts, arthem to concede that a few are to retake from Southern traitors its stoics forts, a sensit, etc. We want them to consede that Abraha Lincoln, having been constitutionally elected Preside of the United States of America, has a right to take to of the United States of America, has a right to take his seat without any opposition from any quarter whatever; and that if aemed opposition is offered, it is the duty of the Government to put down or overcome such opposition at every hazard. We want the 8-oth to concede that after Abraham Lincoln has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it is his duty to observe it. We want them to concede that the secoding States have violated the Constitution—that they are in rebellion against the Federal Government, and that it is the auty of this Government to must they are in rebellion against the Federal Government, and that it is the anty of this Government to put down rebellion. We want them to concede that the taking of Federal forts and firing upon the Star of the West, are insults that should be atoned for. We ask them to concede that Northern creditors have a right to soe for and collect their demands in Southern Courts. We ask them to concede that Slovery is the creature of local law.

To all this we do not ask the South to concede a sin-In all this we do not ask the South to concede a single thing that is not demanded by the Constitution of the United States. Until they do concede all this, they ought not to expect that the North has any concession to make. The flag of our country, the glorious stars and stripes, has been insulted by traitors—our laws have been seized by traitors—our forts and arsenals have been seized by traitors—our vessels have been fixed into—the free navigation of the Missispipi has been interrupted—and to-day a large army of traitors lies in wait to take Fort Pickens. We are in hourly expectation of the said news that some brave defenders of the American flag—the flag of Washingtou—have been struck down in death in the effort to aphold it on American soit. The telegraph tells us to-day that South Carolina has determined to attack the it on American soil. The telegraph tells us to-day that South Carolina has determined to attack the noble Anderson, if Government does not surrender Fort Sumter to the traitors! Away with compromises at an hoar like this! Let us first establish the fact that we have a Government—a Government able to protect itself and punish tracen. We should not talk about compromise while the flag of the traitors floate over an American fort, and the flag of our country trails in the dust. The flag that a Washington and his war-worn, weary soldiery kept flying at Valley Forge—the flag that Jasper replaced on the walls of Fort Moultrie at the cost of his life—the flag that our heroic Revolutionary father carried triumphantly through the war for Independence—the flag that is honored the wide world over has been torn from American forts, areenals, and navy-yards at home—has been trampled under foot by traitors in our own land. from American forts, arsenals, and navy-yards at home—has been trampled under foot by trainers in our own land, on American soil! Until that flag is unfarled over Moultrie, and every other stoien fort, creenal, rustom-house, and navy-yard—until the laws of this Government are obeyed, and its authority recognized, let us never talk about compromise. Concession! Yes, we want concession. We ask no man to yield up his conscience, his manhood, nor his honor. The border States tell us that they are devoted to the Union and the Constitution. We ask them, then, to concede that the one shall stand, and the other be obeyed. We are asked to concede that Slavery shall go into the Territories by authority of this Government. Before we talk of such a thing, we want it settled that we have a Government. Before compromise of any kind is made, or even talked about, on the subject of Slavery, we want to see the rightful authority of this Governmade, or even talked about, on the antject of Slavery, we want to see the rightful authority of this Govern-ment recognized and respected. Let the stolen forts, arsenals, and navy yards be restored to the rightful owner—tear down your rattleanake and pelican flag, owner-tear down your ratteenage and pencan may and run up the ever-glorious stars and stripes—disperse rour traitorous mobs, and let every man return to his duty. Then come to us with your list of grievances, and whatever manhood, honor, or patriotism can yield, shall be fully accorded.

yield, shall be fully accorded.

From another Article in the same paper.

THE FORTS MUST BE RETAKEN—THE REVOLUTION MUST BE CHECKED!—It is the duty of this Government to retake its stolen forte, and other property wrongfully withheld. In the performance of it no more force will be used than is necessary. Forcible resistance will be met, and, if passible, overcome. The Government will collect its revenue, using just so much force as may be necessary for that purpose.

We assume that this will be the action of the Government, because it is the duty of the Government, and because an Administration is just going into power that will fearlessly and faithfully perform its whole duty.

If individuals attack the Government in the discharge of its duty, and lose their lives thereby, can it be charged that the Government has wantonly shed "fraternal blood?" Will any one pretend that the Government can do less than this? When the President takes a solemn oath to support the Constitution, and the Constitution declares that he shall see that the and the Constitution declares that he shall see that the laws are faithfully executed, can he disregard that oath, and suffer the laws to be trampled under foot? If treason and rebellion make it necessary to use force to execute those laws, is he not justified in using it? Is it coercing South Carolina to defend Fort Sumter against the attacks of a mob collected from South Carolins, Georgia, and other States? Is it coercing to steal it? Is it coercing any of the States of this Union for the Government to take and hold possession of all its property within them? Is it coercing a State to euforce the national revenue laws? Will it be to enforce the national revenue laws? Will it be coercing South Carolina to take possession of the United States custom-house, armory, and other property belonging to the Federal Government? Is it coercing a State to abolish post-offices where men cannot be found who are willing to hold them, or who will not honestly account to the Government for postage received? Coercion of a State! He who invented the expression did a good work for traitors. He raised a screen behind which sympathizers with treason might have a temporary hiding-place. Republicans! favor no such doctrine.

MINOR ITEMS.

Real object of the Peace congress.

Republicans, members of the Conference, who assert that they have done nothing except to elect a President constitutionally, believe that the only object of their political opponents, sho have nothing to lose, is to divide ond destroy the Republican party; and to such an end they think the opposition members of the Peace Congress are laboring. They openly declare that the proposition which the Committee will report is intended to satisfy the Border Slave States, and will divide the people of the North, and especially the Republican party.

It is not very placeant for a rear to well cert accept

It is not very pleasant for a man to walk out upon an empty stomach, and South Carolina is a great fool for going out upon an empty Treesury.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. TURIN, Jan. 21, 1861. The truce before Gueta has expired, but Francis II. has not yielded to Napoleon's advice, but has resolved to hold out to the last, encouraged principally by his energetic wife, who remains with him in the besieged fortress, and by his stepmether, who from Rome directs the reactionary movement in the Abruzzi Mountains. The French fleet, however, has finally withdrawn, and Admiral Persano now blockade Guera from the sea. Yesterday the bombardment began at last; and though the Legtimists all over Europe strongly believe that not only a long-protracted defense is possible, but even that the success of the Piedmontese besieging army is much to be doubted, we rely far more upon the opinion of the Sardinian officers, who are confi dent that the fortress must be given up in about a fortnight after the first serious bombardment. In the mean time, trong reenforcements have been marched to Naples, in order to repress the reactionary movements organized by the reyal Neapolitan treeps sent from the Roman territory across the frontiers into the reyal Neapolitan treeps sent from the Roman territory across the frontiers into the mountainous districts. Count Cayour, and I may say all Italy, is quite convinced that a very short time will suffice to pacify the insurgent peasants; but the President of the Council is somewhat uneasy about the result of the impending elections, which are to take place on Sunday next, since it is not improbable that Sicily and all the Neapelitan Prov-inces may send friends of Garibaldi to Parliament. Lombardy, too, will be represented chiefly by the Opposition; but yet the majority of the Government is elected by the vote of Piedrent. Sardinia, the Emilia, Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches, Should the majority prove too warlike, then Parliament will be dissolved; if they rully in sufficiently great numbers around Count Cavour, pacific

great numbers around Count Cavour, pacene resolutions will be passed, strongly condeaning any attempt on the part of Garibald to involve Italy in a war, against the will of the King and Government. Thus Garibaldi will be placed in the disagreeable alternative either abandoning his long-cherished plan, or of putting himself in opposition against the legally-expressed will of the nation, and raising the flag of revolution. In Italy, therefore, the aspect is rather pacific than otherwise, though it is certain that Garibaldi may at any moment dely the Government, and let loose the dogs of war. Austria, on the other hand, is unable to attack Italy, which in such a case could reckon upon the assistance of France. But the danger of war remains threatening as long as Ausdanger of war remains introducing as any contingency to sell Venetia. To prepare for any contingency. Francis Joseph is taking a double line of policy. As to home affairs, he yields for the moment to all the demands of Hungary, though they considerably the demands of Hungary, though they considerably exceed the bounds of the Imperial Diploma of October 20. He agrees even to modify the Concordat, and to grant liberal institutions to the Hereditary Provinces; but at the same time he seeks alies abroad, and hopes to induce the new King of Prussin, William I., to guarantee to him the possession of Venetia. Should be succeed in these negotiations, which were initiated by the Archduke Maximilian Ferdinand, he will at once become less conciliatory toward the Hungarians. become less conciliatory toward the Hungarians, who, for the present moment, defy his officials, and who, for the present moment, dety his omenia, and are reorganizing themselves upon the basis of the laws of 1848. Kossuth, Klapka, Pulszky, Türr, Vetter, Kmetty, and all the most distinguished exiles have been elected members of the Boards of Admin-istration in the different Counties, the taxes direct or indirect cannot be levied; even the authority or indirect cannot be levied; even the authority of the Courts of Law is openly spurned. Under the pressure of public opinion the Voivodina has already been reannexed to Huggary and the union of Transylvania, of Slavonia, and Croatia is now only a question of time. The Conservatives have leagued themselves with the Liberals, and a complete unanimity. eminous to the Austrian Mi isters, manifests itself throughout the country. We hear that the Hungarian Parliament is to meet on the 2d of April, and, if the Austrian Cabinet make up their mind bona fide to accept the laws of 1845, with all their consequences, Hungary is not yet less to the reigning dynasty. The example of the Hun garians, however, has roused the Bohemians, where the National party has likewise made an alliance with the aristocracy, which until now had kept aloof from the country, and remained attached to the Court. The German provinces see suddenly how powerless the German elements are in Austria, for Galicia too insists upon a national Polish Administration; while Trieste and Istria and the Southern Tyrol openly express their Italian sympathics. The Vice, in press and the Augsburg Gazette are full of laments tions and bewail the downfall of Austria, though it is only the downfall of the German bureauctacy, which had ruined the State and brought confuci-into its finances. The feeling of helplessness creeping into the souls of the Austrians. Every

moral supremacy in Germany, and Francis Joseph is not yet prepared to give up his influence in that King William's first speeches have all been very energetic, and he seems to believe war to be un-avoidable. The reorganization of the Prussian and of the Federal German army, under the command of Prussia, is, therefore, for the present, his leading idea, which he openly expresses without fear that, by doing so, he will excite the distrust of France. The so-called general amnesty for political crimes, which he has published at his accession to throne, is very extensive, but not general; Carl Schurz, for instance, the distinguished statesman of in, is excluded from it—his crime, the liberation of Professor Kunkel from the penitentiary, not being regarded as a political crime. But even as regards other exiles the amnesty is not complete, since all those who have been sentenced by courts martial cannot return unless they previously make an appeal to the royal grace. Nevertheless the Prussian Amnesty is far more extensive than the Austrian, which comprises only the political crimes committed within the last two years. It extends chiefly to a score of students who, on account of street demonstrations, have been forcibly put into the army.

body says that the country is in danger, and clinic to the Minister Schmerling as to the last sheet an-

chor of the Empire. The army, or rather the offi-

cers, advise the Emperor to return to the rule of the

sword, to martial law, to the jailer and language but the Minister of Finances protests against such

measures, which would inevitably ruin credit and

make government impossible for want of funds.

Prussian support might for a while adjourn a catastrophe, but Prussian support is an expensive com-modity. The new King is auxious to establish his

The questions of Hessia and Schleswig Holstein seem likewise to interest King William in no small degree, and as Austria cannot now consistently support the Elector of Hessia, it is very probable that this question will at last find a satisfactory solution; but as to Schleswig Holstein, Prussin and the Ger man Diet of Frankfort have probably made a considerable mistake in bullying Denmark, since that siderable inistake in bullying. Denmark, since that power, weak in itself and as rotten as in the times of Hamlet, is now supported by France, Russia and England. We may, therefore, be certain that after considerable vaporing and great display of rhetorical power and of diplomatic notes the question will remain exactly in the same state in which it has

been left for the last ten years.

The Legislative Assembly at Paris is soon to meet According to the Emperor's last concessions, the general policy of the Government is to be discussed n the reply to the Speech from the Throne. Ther the question of the occupation of Rome by Federal troops must be treated before the public. It is not impossible that the Assembly may claim the withimpossible that the Assembly may claim the drawal of the army, leaving the Pope to his fate. In fact, it is said that Napoleon himself wishes such a vote, in order to have a plausible pretext for leaving vote, in order to have a plausible pretext for leaving the annoyed by the stubborn Rome, where he is greatly annoyed by the stubborn policy of the Pope, who still refuses to grant concessions, to reform the Administration, or to come to terms with Victor Emanuel. Rome is now the head quarters of the Legitimist party. The Bourbons of France and Naples find there not only an asylum but a friendly Government, encouraging their intrigues and favoring their plans, which extend not only to Italy but even to France. By the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the question of Italian unity would soon be settled in a most satisfactory way. So much is certain, that the pricets in Italy

are not so averse to a settlement, by which the temporal power of the Pope would be restricted to a portion of Rome, as are the priests in France.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Jan. 25, 1861.

Francis of Gaëta and his brave wife still hold out in their casemated kingdom, though deserted by their late "best friend," Napoleon. If poor Frank only knew it, he is still a better friend than the monarchs of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Spain, and Rome, who, it is supposed, encourage him to obstinate resistance against Fate, Further encouragement the poor young man gets from France, in the shape of brave-hearted and hot-headed young gentlemen who go to Italy to fight for the lost cause of Bourbon legitimacy, either under the Pope's banner, or with the bandits of the Abruzzi. It is said that five hundred youths of noble families and antiquated ideas have left France for that purpose within the past three weeks, and that enrollments are still going on under the management of Jesuit recruiting sergennts. This is not, perhaps, the most ingenious means of restoring the entente cordiale between the Tuileries and the Vatican-this recruiting the Pope's defenders from among the Emperor's bitterest enc nies. They may possibly hasten a little the ever-delayed withdrawal of the French garrison from the Papal States, but cannot possibly retard the "Ital-ian occupation" of that part of Italy which is sure to follow such withdrawals. To suppose that Na-peleon will retire in favor of any other than an Italian successor, will not bear thinking of. The more one thinks of the Italian question, the more is hope strengthened by conviction of a future United Italy. This is said with no disrespect to most of these who firmly hold to the contrary belief-for the belief with them is almost confessedly now got to be, not a matter of thinking, but of blind faith. It is curious to observe, however, that some of th It is currous to observe, however, that some of the most zealous partisans of the statu quo ante fucem, in Italian and in general European affairs, are beginning to renounce hope of a return of the Dark Ages—are beginning to admit that possibly they have misapprehended Providence, and that it may possibly be in its designs, that the Bourbons and Hapsburgs and royal divine right, et id owne, should he extinct like the anteditavian species in natural history, only the Reman Church is the ark that will tory, only the Roman Couren is the ark that win ride safely through the revolutionary flood, trans-porting all desirable, sayable goods to the new washed world. If this is a right view of the stormy time let us hope, since Noah-Pope (saying his rev-crence) is exposing his makedness voluntarily in ad-vance, that Garibabli-Ham and the rest who can't be cured of mocking it, won't be preserved to trans mit their inherent occursedness to fature innocent generations and future Cotton States. What Garibaldi is likely to do when the Spring

What Garibaid is they to war a pro-showers commence; what the diplomatists may do in the way of tying up with red tape the swollen bugs of sterm wind that threaten to burst them; who the bifseed Janus Quirinus and other doublefaced superintendents of events will succeed in jan ming to the door and shutting in war-these con to be the questions of the day, fertile in rank growth of speculative chaff, hardly worth the sifting.

Here is something positive. The French troo in Syria will remain in Syria, past their first condi-tioned term of six months' occupation. They ought to remain to protect the yet unslaughtered Chri-tians against the Turks and Druses, whose wrathful fanatical passion they have cumulated and exas-perated by physical suppression of outward action. The last (French) news from Syria is that the nominally Christian inhabitants of two villages near Da mascus had been massacred by the Druses who had taken refuge in the Hauran. It is believed, with reason, that a prolongation of the French military occupation will be decided on affirmatively in a conference of delegates of the interested Powers, soon to be held in Paris, England to the contrary not-withstanding.

withstanding.

If it could be supposed that THE TRIBUNE had any readers among the secoding Cotton states-men, I should beg to direct their attention to the men, I should beg to direct their attention to the numerous indications of a very serious movement in England, having for is object the development of the cotton culture is Africa, Turkey, the East Indies, and wherever else, outside of the American Cotton States, that useful vegetable grows or can be made to grow. Undoubtedly Cotton is King; but let our benighted States, in their own interest, try to remember that there are younger Branches of the Royal House; that they are provoking that other Commercial King, British Capital, whose vassals are the Merchant Princes of England, to join forces with the Indian and African Cadets.

Consider, O my seceding compatriots, before you irrevocably cut and run your length from the lat-United States, that already England receives more than one-fourth of her supply of raw cotton from other than your slave quarters; consider that an emmently inscrutable Providence has laid out no end of good cotton lands quite outside tual geographical limits, outside of any possifuture limits which your warm fill;busteresqueimaginations can compass, quite independent of Missouri or other compromise lines. Consider, O more-or-less about-to-be my ex-follow-countrymen and statesmen' that what is styled, in grindy factious disregard of the meaning of words, a size! war-into which (your guardian angels, as was to war—into which 'your guardina angele as the expected of their superior taste and intelligence, secoding) you propose to rush—would: I, shorten your color crops: 2, not per se fill the crops of your colored institutions; il, tend to the lengthening your colored institutions; 3, tells (which Heaven 1 of the legs of the same, if not (which Heaven 1 its mercy forbid) to the fierce swelling of the parties and fierce uplifting of the murder hearts, and herce uplifting of the murdous arms of the same; 4, put England in a fearful condition, by reason of short supplies to its cotton mills. For one, two, three years, you would at cost of great suffering on your part, reduce thousands of English mill owners, operatives, and ner-chants to great distress. I congratulate you upon the direful result in advance. But Englishmen (not being chivalric) will not seek remedy for a had state of things by provoking a worse. Disturbance discontent, mobs there may be, aimless revolution there will not be. Anglo-Saxon device, pluck, captal-not quite unthiged with Christian thropic principle, (passion, if you like the word bester)—will be turned to the development of cotton culture in India, Africa, Australia, and elsewhere. They are already turning-not in fantastic, revolu-ionary, Menadic whirl, but in grave, solid, square toed march in those directions; - heavy old bags gravitating the same way. Consider now my alarmingly ambiguous fellow countrymen, that the united British Empire, rather than go down headlong to the demnition Bow-wows for want of cotton, will prop and nourish in their growth no end of younger branches to your King-Cotton plant. And mind, my disunited brothers, that this new cotton is free-grown cotton; yea are not only mining the bases of your Cotton-King's tottering throne, you are made pulling away the last rotten props of your own peculiar institution; -in your blind rage, playing Sampson to your own Dagon's

temple of false gods.

Attention has been partially distracted from Italy this week, and turned toward the North. The military, if not warlike, addresses of the new Prussia. King to his generals and others, are hardly in tune with Louis Napoleon's New-Year's chant (which word, say etymologists, is the root of cant) of "Friendly relations among the great Powers, assur-"ing the New-Year's European world's peace,"
But as French military occupation in Syria—an already removed and not utterly impossible preliminary to the protectorate of the Papal See transferred to Jerusalem-is to be prolonged by diplo matic consent, so something is hoped by some from the diplomatic efforts now making to stave off the European war that menaces from Germany Hungary, Rounelia, and Italy. It is a busy time for the Chancelleries. An immense mass of unin-formed correspondence is going on between them. "These diplomatic gentlemen—say are they aught! "These diplomatic gentlemen—say are they aught!" They seem to understand me, by each at once his "choppy finger laying on his skinny lips!" exclaims Carlyle in his grim humor when speaking of their Carlyle in his grim humor when speaking of their performances at the Congress of Soisons, from which he asserts that "the solid earth and her facts

reaped no effect except being held in perpetual terror." But that is an immensely important

to question. Hence to open their old parchment lips and make them speak, is to render us all good service. Such service has been lately undertaken by publisher Amyot of the Rue de la Paix, who has already solid proof of its value in the first number of the Archives Diplomotiques, a monthly magazine of diplomacy and of history: it contains sixty-three documents, among which are the last year's treaties of Zurich, with various official papers [actes] intimately connected with them, and the protocols of the Zurich Congress, now for the first time pub-lished. Let alone the hitherto unpublished protocols, where, before the issue of the first number of the Diplomatic Archives was one to look for the documentary elements of the history of that Zurich business, which, in spite of the contempt or vexation it excited in us, is an element that must be taken into account in our consideration of the unsolved European questions of the day? There existed no where in print a consecutive record of them. Diplomacy itself is dim; but newspaper and other talk about it, based on broken, scattered reports and dimmed memory of them, is a deal dimmeder. Thus apropos of the revolutionary condition of things in the late United—what alarmed Didsbury, who whines that the final conflagration has broken out, styles Ignited—States, some very intelligent journalists here, in very clever articles, have written the dimmedest sort of nonsense, simply because they had never read the letter, and therefore did not con-ceive the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. The February number of the Archives Diplomatiques will give them, among other things, the text of the Federal Constitution, and the South Carolina State papers, more or less constitutional. The purpose of the editors of this magazine is to present documents and not opinions—as they say in their prospectus, to inform, not to indoctrinate; the most they will do in the way of original writing, will be to add purely historical explanatory notes. As the protocols of the Zurich Congress in the first number indicate, this magazine is likely to become, what its managers aim to make it, a European Blue Book. It will print no State paper of which the authenticity of the text is not assured; a register, not an advocate, it is ready and like to receive con-tributions from-all the European Chancelleries, but it will be the organ of no Cabinet.

history, that a man interested in it may and ought

Since I have now come to speak of new publica tions, let me recover omitted opportunity, and men-tion, if only in passing, La Recue Nationale, a semi-monthly which first took its place two months ago in the Periodical Paris press. Although a literary magasine, its drift is toward political liberalism. The French reader of its list of contributors, finding among them such deservedly distinguished names as Laboulaye, of the Institute, and Ulbach, the newist, instantly regards the liberal Recue Nationale as the resuscitation of the liberal Recue de Paris, which was crushed to death a few years ago, under the suppressive system. Another, though less pretentions, not less important new magazine, whose publication dates from the reformatory decree of Nov. 24, is the La Critique Française, a and philosophic review, among whose first con-tributors I note among other honored names that of Gamier Pages, which reminds me to say, in passing, what you will be glad to hear, that his carefully labored History of the Revolution of 1849 is nearly ready for the press. Of his great competence to write, and our great need of a history here, of which as Didsbury says, Gamier Pages "was so intimate a part of the quorum," it is not necessary now to

The application of M. Olivier, one of the Liberal members of the Corps Legislatif, for permission to establish a weekly political journal, is understood after long Ministerial doubt, to have been refused. The application of M. Neillzer, a very prudent but not less decided Liberel, to establish a new daily political journal, will, it is supposed, be approved. The readmess of the French mind to take advantage of and to test the Liberalism of the reformatory decrees of Nov. 24, is very real; be sure of it-more real than showily apparent. The Senate is now deliberating on the final constitutional form and effect that are to be given to the ambiguously hieralizing propositions of the Emperor, contained in his decrees of Nov. 24, so far as they regard the publication of the doings of the Senate and Legis-lative Body, and the right of the journals to discuss

But I burry over these topics, to reach brief mention of the politica-literary felic of the week. Yesterday was the day for the reception of Father La Cordaire as member of the French Academy. The reception of a new member in that body, which, however much witty or disappointed French literary men, with more or less reason, laugh at and mock at, not one of them would not give his writing hand to be elected to, is always a grand fete for the really higher classes of Paris society. But the present was an extraordinary occasion. Extraordinary on many accounts. Father Lacordaire, to begin with, is a Dominican mank, the first member of the regular clergy ever admitted to an arm chair of the Academy founded by one of the secular clergy, Cardinal Richelicu. There is no doubt that he deserved his election, as one of the first—perhaps, since the death of Ravignac, the very first of all fivaber of the votes acquired to him were given it his favor, less because of his literary dese as a means of a political manifestation-that he was unde academician by Protestant and academicians, not that they loved him and the Church so much, but that they hated Emperor Napoleou the more—this was understood. Then he was the first monk ever elected to the Academy. People were curious to see whether he would present he self in the white robe of a Dominican friar. did. Then he is the first pulpit orator, the first funeral orator of the French church. Then, as the successor of De Tocqueville, he was to be his cologist -was to eulogize a political liberal. Then his espondent was Guizot, who was to be his critic--a Dominican liberal friar opposed to a conservative Protestant statesman.

Sents in the limited spaces of the Academy's bull f meeting were not to be bought for love or money. The very cream of the cream were there to hear. Lamoricière and Changarnier were there; and the gracious Empress received and inducted to her reserved seat by dry but courteous Protestant Director Guizot himself; and there were Prince Napoleon Bomparte and his sister Mathilda.

Neither space nor time is left me to speak as they deserve of the orations of Lacordaire and Guizot on that occasion. Both were elequent; that of Lacordaire the most so, I venture to think; both, by the necessity of the case, treating of M. de Tocqueville, treating of American Democracy. I greatly regret that I have not room here for analysis or large quotation. Take this scrap, good in itself, from the liberal Dominican: "He (De Tocque-"ville) rose even above his admiration [for American Democracy] to tell America of the perils that menace her, to stigmatize Slavery, that human end impious scourge, to which fifteen States are ready to sacrifice the glory and the very existence of their country." Neither speech was wanting in lightly-vailed allu-

ons to the politics of the day. It is noteworthy that the Protestant conservative Guizot was, on the whole, decidedly more favorable to the Papal pretensions than the Dominican monk Lacordaire. But, partisan and transient questions aside, the opening of Protestant Guizot's response to the Dominican mark is as first place. Dominican monk is as tine a piece of truly philo-sophical historical speech as our day could ask for: the unpersecuted Protestant heretic, standing in riendliest relations to the unpersecuting monk of the order of St. Dominick: their very positions furnish Guizot with a theme that he treats in his

very best manner.

Mail closes in nine and one-half minutes from this present writing; consequently have not time to say what I would of what Father Prout calls the "post humous trial for bigamy" of old ex-King of West-phalia Jerome, raised by our Baltimore Bonaparte against the German-born Prince Napoleon. Bultimore Bonaparte claims his legal share in the estate of his legal father Jerome. Palais Royal Bonaparte denies that Pattersen Bonaparte is legitimate. Trial commences, or was to commence, to-day. More of

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO TO

effect. So that, with all becoming contempt for their ability to do good, we must admit that diplomats and their deings count for something in the world's

society itself, was shaken to its foundations. The passion the blindness, the errors of many honest and well-intentioned men—the terrorism of the evil-disposed—a series of diverse and unbappy circumstances, led to a solution by the sword. It was our will that this solution should not form the permanent basis of our political institutions. We did not wish to and we could not abandon the interes te of our monarchy, which had been defended, and made secure by so many painful secrifices; nevertheless, as to their definitive organization, we have had above all the desire to resistablish, as promptly and completely as possible, the political institutions of this kingdom, rooted in the nation, to which they are so dear; and we found therein, at the same time, for all our other peoples, a guaranty for the preparation and the establishment of the constitutional regime. It was in order to accomplish this work that we published our diploma of the 30th of Oc tober. But peace, the compromise itself, and recordilation, demanded in return some good-will and a sin cere concurrence, without arriere pensée and without

passionate excitement.

We have well considered and recognized the scruples We have well considered and recognized the scruples which are opposed to the partial reëstablishment of the Hangarian Constitution before the definitive regulation of the whole political organization. However, those scruples have not prevented us from effecting this regeneration especially in the domain of manicipal action; and we were perameted that confidence begoes confidence, and that a frank and loyal initiative would ever find just appreciation, real agreement, and sincere ussi-tance among a noble people, politically mature. Our expectation has not been completely resized.

We observed with columness and indulgence the first impulses of political life, and attributed them to the agitated current of the time, suppressed passions, and the effervescence of long-suppressed political activity. Now, however, that some comitate profit by the election of committees to admit among them individuals who are the irroconcileable enemies of our monarchy and of our sovereign rights; who, allying themselves to foreign enemies, threaten the repose of our

selves to foreign enemies, threaten the repose of our country by perfidious conspiracies and insolent appeals; now that they seek to make use of the divergence of views relative to the approaching settlement of the question of imposts, in the sense of a refusal which dries up the natural resources of the State, troubles men's minds, and forces the singletion in a direction which its hypocritical and frivolous advocates ought themselves to consider intolerable; now that it is sought to cast aside with feverish impatience the temporary measures ind spensable to the maintenance of private rights; that under the pretext of maintaining public order certain Committees re-establish and arm the National Guard, which is a new expense to the people; remove, in making the appointments of the functionaries of the constats, our authorities, and do not heeitste to forget their duty and exceed their logal province, to confinents to their profit as independent bodies almost all the authority of the independent bodies almost all the authority of the State; now, we say, it is an imperative duty upon us to put a barrier to these criminal encroachments, and not to suffer constitutional liberty to be so abused as to overturn public order by revolution. The faith of our peoples in the sincerity of our intentions to bring back the constitutional system, will be upset if we touristic word longer the anarchical tendencies, the develop-ment of which has always caused the rain of legitimate liberty.

liberty.

We hold ours toes unchangeably to our resolutions of the 20th of October, and we shall preserve to our peoples the constitutional development which we have guaranteed, and maintain all that we have protocoed to our kingdom of Hungary. But our resolve is not the less firm to oppose revolution with all our strength whether it present itself with an open front, or hid under legal forms; and our efforts, we are convinced, will find support in the true patriotism of all good citi-zens; they will not saffer obstacles, provoked by the zens: they will not suffer obstacles, provoked by the agotism or passions of certain men, to close the path of peaceful arrangements: they will exert then selves to prevent authority from being reduced, in the accomplishment of its most sacred duties, to its material force, at a moment in which the latter ought only to serve as an assistance to moral power.

In bringing our intentions and warnings to the knowledge of all the countats of our kingdom of Hungary, we recall the stricle 3 of the year 1790, the previsions of which, with recard to our coronation, we expect shortly to falfill, but the other provisions of which establish equally the duties of subjects up to the

which establish equally the duties of subjects up to the time of the coronation, and we strictly ordain:

1. That everywhere, where they have the audacity to choose na members of the commissions of conitats toen condomned as traitors to their country, and who, living abroad, ally themselves to the external en-nies of the monarchy, in order to weave criminal closmies of the monarchy, in order to weave criminal against us and the State—those elections are null

void.

We decree, under severe penalties, that all at-

void.

2. We decree, under severe penalties, that all attempts having for their object to arrest directly or indirectly the levying of direct or indirect taxes, or arbitrarily decreeing new ones, be suppressed, that all decisions relative thereto be immediately abrogated, and that the Royal Government be immediately informed of the execution of this order.

3. Also we declare, until the deliberations of the Diet, and eventually until the provisional measures which we shall decree, upon the proposition of our valex carries, null and of no effect all resolutions suppressing the judicial authorities which we have maintained temperatily by our diploma of October 23, or which fetter their action, and we severely enjoin upon the tribunals of the country to maintain the laws and ordinances existing in it, and the definitive reform of which cannot be validly effected in the interest of the country and of private interests, but by the regular deliberations of the Diet, and not by arbitrary decrees, plunging all public rights into hopeless chaos.

4. Considering that we have reserved for the Diet of the 2d of April the confirmation, modification, or alregation of the laws of 1847 and 1848, and their conformation to our resolutions, and that the actual receitablishment of the above-mentioned laws connected with questions the arbitrary and precipitate silution of which would comprenies all the historical institutions and the interests of Hungary as well as

ution of which would compromise all the historical astitutions and the interests of Hungary as well as institutions and the interests of ringary as we are those of other countries, which we must watch over with equal solicitude; considering, moreover, that the decision upon questions which belong to the reisstablish-ment of the said laws is the object of a profound ex-amination which is not possible to private individuals or to comitate we consequently interdict every at-tempt to apply those laws in reality, and we order that any such attempt be opposed by the most serious

means.

If a resistance is manifested by the comitats to these orders, the attrings of the commissions of the constant will be suspended, or those assemblies will be di-solved, and the execution of our present commands will be, if necessary, secured by the use of material

All these resolutions are dictated by the imperial so All these resolutions are dictated by the imperial so-licitude for the general good of our peoples, and if our paternal intentions are sgain imposed upon, or threatened by a prolonged resistance, we shall recur with regret to those rigorous measures which it has been our desire to avoid. If, in consequence, the meet-ing of the Dict, which we greatly desire, were de-layed, and the solution, demanded not by the interest of Hungary alone but by that of the whole monarchy, of the west prepart and important questions, and of the of the most urgent and important questions, and of the reisstablishment of the constitutional order of things, was again indefinitely postponed, with tranquil con-science we throw the responsibility of the numerous disadvantages which would result therefrom upon those who prevent, by design or levity, the work of constitution arrangement.

peaceful arrangement.

Deeply penetrated by the gravity of these measures, we fulfill the duty of protecting against new storms the country which God and our hereditary right have confided to our care, and, relying upon the intelligence of true patriots, upon our right, and upon the blessing of ait with confidence the moment in which Heaven, we wait with confidence the moment in which the crown of our glorious ancestors we consecrate the success of our efforts for the satisfaction and pacifica-

tion of the country.

(Signed)
(Countersigned)
Figure 16, 1881.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.
BARON NICHOLAS VAY.
EDWARD ZSEDENYI.

CONSIDERABLE HUMBUG ABOUT THE COAL OIL. Considerable Humbug about the Coal Oil.— The Lockport Union repeats the story told by a "practical gentleman" of that village, who has just returned from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and who thinks there is a negative side to the great grease question, which is not represented as it should be. He says that over half of the wells dug are failures; that upon investigation, the wells which are said to yield 25 and 30 beares of oil new day do not yield see the said to be the said to the said to said the said the said to said the said vestigation, the wells which are said to yield 35 and 35 barrels of oil per day do not yield more than 5 or 8 barrels, and that many, and he believes all of them, begin to fail after a very short time. He says that a man who goes in and is fortunate in locating may make money; but that two must fail where one makes, and he believes that \$200,000 more money has been expended in the oil regions than has been produced from them. He says that there is a systematic scheme to induct this all fewer by a company who have obtained inflate this ell fever by a company, who have obtained possession of the land in the vicinity, and who are really the only persone that are making money out of operation.
A MEMORIAL THAT SHOULD BE SIGNED.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: The undersigned, citizens of the State of —, most

The undersigned, citizens of the State of —, most carnestly remonstrate against the passage of any act of Congress, or any amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which shall extend human servitude, or give it new guaranties. What our fathers would not grant to their companions and fellow-sufferers in the revolution, we hope their sons will not grant to the present holders of slaves. And your remonstrants will every pray. February 4, 1861.

CAPTURE OF A YOUNG THIEF.—John Riley, a boy only 12 years of age, was arrested or Menday in the jewelry

THE HUNGARIANS.

The following is the text of the imperial manifesto which the Emperor of Austria has just addressed to the comitate and municipal bodies of Hungary:

When, twelve years ago, we assumed the government of the monarchy, a disastrous civil war was reging in the interior of our empire; almost every state, and provided at the collar and arrested the thief, and Justice Duscatery is clearly included in the force of the monarchy.

CITY ITEMS. MUSIC AND GYMNASTICS .- On Thursday and Sets day evenings of this week will be given, at Brady's 7th Regiment Gymnasium, in St. Mark's place, a gymnastic exhibition and concert. The music will be furnished by the 7th Regiment Band. The muscular part of the entertainment will embrace the following exercises: Vaulting horse, inclined and peg pole, dumb bells, parallel bars, double rings, serial flights. Indian clubs, single bar, la perche, ladders, fencing broadsword and cane exercises, magic ladders, re-bars, double trapeze, posturing and tumbling, acrobat feats, batoute leaps, curriculum.

LIGHT GUARD BALL .- The annual ball of the Light Guard will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of St. Valentine's Day. Everything is being done to make this the most brilliant and attractive entertainment ever offered by this crack corps.

The new pilot-boats Mary Ann Williams. No. 19. and Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, have gone down the Bay on a trial trip, with the wind fresh from the

THE MUSEUM HOTEL .- The Fifth Ward Hotel will be brought to the hammer to-day, together with other valuable property belonging to the "Riley" estate in the same Ward, by Mosers. Bleeker. ARMS FOR THE SOUTH .- The United States Grand

Jury yesterday examined two clerks in the store of Syms & Co., gunsmitts, in Broadway, in reference to the sale and shipment of arms by the firm to the South.

GUNS AND SHELLS COMING TO NEW-YORK .- The propeller Thomas Sparks is loading with guns and shells at Philadelphia, for Steven's water battery New-York. The guns came from Fort Pitt foundry near Pittsburg. They are thirty 12-inch Columbiads, each weighing nine thousand pounds and calculated to throw a ball a distance of four and a half miles. The whole amount of shells is 115 tups. The captain ventured the remark on Saturday that he did not wish to be stopped any-where on his route, but should he be, he would sink the whole concern, rather than any person, except duly authorized of "Uncle Sam," should have them.

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT .- The weekly report of the kaspector of Sanitary Inspection furnished the following facts relative to the operations during the week ending February 9; Ashea and and 10,212 10,212 10,214,ound and diseased meats seized, 2,100 pounds; nuisances abated, under notice, 50; sinks and water closets cleaned, 77; loads of night soil removed from the city limits, 445; dead horses, 57; dead cows, 5; dead hogs, 22; dead dogs and other small animals, 950: 250 harrels of offul were removed.

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of deaths in the city ast week, according to the City Inspector's report was 366, which is one less than the week previous, and a decrease of 89 from the corresponding week of last year. There were of men, 73; women, 72: boys, 121; girls, 100. Of the 188 deaths from acute discusses, scarlet fever stands highest on the list, 25: inflamma tion of the lungs, 23; convulsion a infria, 14; croup, 16; bronchitis, 1., camu poz., 7. Of 149 deaths from chronic diseases, there were of consum tion, 70; marasmus, infantile, 22; dropsy in the beat 13. Of 38 deaths from external and other causes. were from casualities; drowned, 2; killed or murdered, 2; poison, 2. Recapitulation: Diseases of the lunge and throat, 155; brain and nerves, 59; stomach, bow els, and other digestive organs, 47: uncertain seat and general fevers, 39; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 38; heart and blood vessels, 12; generative organs, 5; old age, 4; premature birth, 4; urinary organs, 2; bones, joints, &c., 1. Classified in regard to age, there were under 1 year, 98; from 1 to 2 years, 43; 2 to 5, 47; 5 to 10, 19; 10 to 12, 4; 12 to 15, 4; 15 to 17, 4; 17 to 20, 6; 20 to 25, 18; 25 to 30, 20; 30 to 40, 38; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 18; 60 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 11; 80 to 90, 1; unknown, 3. 256 were natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 6 of England, and the remainder of various foreign countries. 52 deaths occurred at the public in-

Succept.-Coroner Jackman held an inquest vester day, at No. 26 Fourth avenue, upon the body of Mr. Otis T. Peters, who committed suicide on Sunday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. It ap-peared in evidence that about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the chambermaid observed him in his room razor in hand, acting very strangely. She informed Mrs. Schoonmaker, with whom he boarded, and Mrs. S. repaired to his room. On entering, he seized her and attempted to cut her throat. She screamed, and Officer Little of the Fifteenth Ward, who also boarded away. Mr. Peters then became calm, but two house afterward went to bis trunk, from which he took another razor, and, before he could be prevented, cut his throat from ear to ear. He fell bleeding to the floor, and soon expired. Upon the above evidence, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily deranged." Deceased was a native of Connections, 52 years of age.

A WHOLESALE POISONING CASE.-A few days ago a wholesale poisoning case occurred at New-Orleans, in the "Seaman's Home," which institution is located at the corner of New-Levee and Suzette streets. Twenty-one persons, who were a short time before in the enjoyment of perfect health, were stricken down from the effects of a deadly drug which had been mixed with the corn-bread eaten at breakfast. At the instance of Mr. Rickarts, the Superintendent of the Home, the Chief of Police arrested Charles Peterson, a young man who had charge of the baggage room, and Hannah Dougherty, the cook, The latter says she received a tin box, which from the label purported to contain yeart powder, from Peterson, and that she used a teaspoonful of the contents in making the bread which was eaten at breakfast. Peterson knew po more about the box than that it had been left at the ffice sometime before, and not having been called for, he saw no necessity for keeping it longer, and so gave it to the cook. Among the sufferers who were removed to the Charity Hospital, the following hail from New-York: Isanc Sceley, Benjamin Beckwith, and John Decker; and from Brooklyn, John Fischer. At last accounts all the sufferers were doing well.

BOLD ROBBERY .- Julius Carmaza, an Italian peddler, was passing through the Five Points yesterday afternoon, when a woman approached and bag over his head. Two men then came up, rifled his pockets, and ran off with his pack of his goods, valued at \$60. Theresa Townsend and Michael Cronin were subsequently arrested by the police, and the peddler identified them as the robbers. They were taken before Justice Kelly and locked up.

ACCIDENTS.—Patrick Fitzpatrick, a laborer on the Croten Main, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Fitzy-fitth street, was run over yesterday morning by a train on the Fourth-Avenue Railroad, and had one of his feet terribly crushed. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Ellen O'Connor. 33 years of age, residing in Park street, was terribly scaled, on Runday night, by a rettle of hot water, which she accidentally upset. She was taken to the New York Hospital.

John Kirkpairick, a mative of Ireland, 45 years of age, died at the New-York Hospital, on Monday, from injuries received on the 11th titl., by failing from his cart.

Edward Johnstone, a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, who was injured three weeks age, by failing from a ladder in the new building corner of Broadway and White etreet, died on Mondey, at the New-York Hospital. Cornore Gambie held inquests in betheres.

Elien Johnson, the woman who was accidentally burned on the

Elisa Johnson, the woman who was accidentally burned on the 31st att., at the Eleventh Ward Station-House, where her ciothese took first from a store, while she was scrubbing, died on Mondey, at Bellevue Hospital. She was a native of Ireland, 36 years of age. Coroner Schifmer held an inquest upon the body.

ASSAULT UPON A FIREMAN .- A young man nam John Ryan was arrested, on Sanday night, charged with assaning Daniel Council, a freman, belonging to Hose Co. No. 48, and stabbing him in the face. The twain had quarreled at the Hose house, and, after Conneil left, Ryan followed and stabbed him. He was arrested while ruening away, and Justice Keily locked him up for trial.

The emphatic voice of the people as declared is the vast assemblages at Bannun's Mussum, is, that no place to the world affords as many novelties and as much amusoment, as giance at the bills and advantaments indicates.